



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Vol. XVII, No. 870

Published weekly in two sections—Section II

June 27—July 3, 1957

WORLD AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT

U.S. Asks A-Test Ban. The U.S. formally proposed July 2 that the world's major atomic powers join in a 10-mo. suspension of nuclear weapons tests. The proposal, presented to the UN Disarmament Subcom. in London by Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. delegate, called on the USSR to accept U.S. plans for the diversion of nuclear materials production to peaceful purposes. Stassen, Pres. Eisenhower's Special Adviser on Disarmament Problems, said that while controlled diversion of fission material would be impossible at present, steps toward control could be taken during the 10-mo. suspension. [See pp. 201B1-202C1]

Stassen, explaining the U.S. proposal, said that (1) the temporary ban would provide time to establish an effective international nuclear test monitoring service; (2) the test ban would begin immediately upon ratification of a first-stage disarmament treaty & could be extended for 2 or 3 yrs.; (3) the period would give other nations not in the UN Disarmament Subcom. an opportunity to ratify the first stage treaty; (4) the plan would provide a specific period for implementation of the disarmament treaty's provisions for conventional arms reductions. [See p. 201B-E1]

Presentation of the U.S. proposal followed submission July 2 by British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd of a 4-power Western statement of conditions for implementation of the nuclear test suspension. The Western statement, prepared by the U.S., Britain, Canada & France, called for (1) firm Soviet acceptance of test inspection posts as an "essential requirement"; (2) "precise agreement" on timing of the temporary test ban & its relation to non-nuclear arms & manpower cuts; (3) designation of a group of experts to meet on establishment of a test inspection system. [See p. 148D-E1]

Valerian A. Zorin, Chief Soviet dele-

gate to the subcommittee, expressed July 2 what observers termed "satisfaction & gratification" at the Western statement of conditions. Zorin asked further clarification of the statement & time for the USSR to study its reply. [See pp. 201C1, 193B1-C2]

NATO Assured on A-Defense. Stassen & British, French & Canadian disarmament envoys flew to Paris June 28-29 to present current Western disarmament plans to a special session of the NATO Permanent Council. Informed Allied sources said July 1 that Stassen had assured the NATO powers that any disarmament agreement acceptable to the U.S. would not involve abandonment of NATO's growing nuclear deterrent. Stassen reportedly gave assurances that proposals for inspection of a planned Central European demilitarized zone would not involve recognition of the East German Govt. [See pp. 194C-F1, 185C1, 169E1]

(The first 3 of 12 pledged West German divisions formally joined the NATO command July 1. The 3 infantry divisions, at 80% strength & rated of "limited efficiency," were to be followed by 2 West German armored divisions later in 1957 [see p. 123F3]. Lt. Gen. Hans Speidel, commander-in-chief of NATO ground forces, was promoted June 14 to full general in the West German Bundeswehr [see p. 114F1]. The West German Navy's first submarine, the U-1, a World War II vessel sunk in the Baltic in 1945 & later salvaged, was launched July 1 at Howaldt Shipyards, Kiel.)

Adenauer Backs W. German Zone. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer declared June 30 that West Germany was "prepared to agree to the inspection of German territory" as part of any general disarmament accord providing for German reunification. Adenauer, opening the Christian Democratic Party's general election campaign in Dortmund, denied that West Germany had attempted to obstruct a disarmament agreement at the UN Disarmament Subcom. talks in London to prevent a permanent division of Germany. Adenauer said he had concurred fully in U.S. disarmament plans when briefed on them during his Washington visit in May. [See pp. 169B-F2, 161E-G3]

Adenauer said that although West Germany was "ready to give every possible support to controlled disarmament in the fields of atomic and conventional weapons," the Bonn Govt. would continue to insist on German membership in NATO. "Whoever neutralizes Germany," he said, "whether reunited or not, makes Russia master

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. proposed 10-month halt in A-tests; Adenauer accepted disarmament inspection of German territory.

Dulles predicted "passing" of Chinese communism; Tito said he & Mao Tse-tung had "identical" views on paths to socialism.

Nasser charged U.S. policies turned Arabs toward Reds.

United States

Sen. Russell charged Eisenhower civil rights bill meant desegregation at bayonet-point, urged national referendum.

President ordered probe of oil imports' effect.

Missile expert Nickerson confessed guilt, got light sentence.

Judge barred Army's surrender of Girard for Japanese trial.

La. hurricane killed 550.

of Germany & therefore of Europe." [See p. 71G1-A2]

(A Soviet note to West Germany warned June 27 that if the Bonn Govt. accepted nuclear weapons for its armed forces, it would become the "grave-digger" of German unification. The note repeated earlier Soviet charges that nuclear war was being prepared on West German territory and that the USSR, with a "special responsibility" to safeguard Europe against renewed German aggression, would be forced to take "counter-measures." Bonn Govt. spokesman Felix von Eckardt rejected the Soviet warning June 28.) [See p. 139D-G1]

RED CHINA

Dulles Predicts Decline. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in what was termed by the State Dept. a "major" foreign policy pronouncement, declared June 28 that the U.S. would continue to oppose recognition of the Communist Chinese Peiping Govt. and predicted the "passing" of Chinese communism.

Dulles, addressing a Lions Intl. convention in San Francisco, said "it would be folly" for the U.S. to make diplomatic, commercial or cultural concessions to Red China and "enhance" Communist ability to harm the U.S. & its allies. He said the U.S. would fight Red China's entry into the UN, where as a "veto-wielding member of the Security Council," it could "implant in the [UN] the seeds of its own [the UN's] destruction." [See pp. 195B3, 79D1]

Dulles, conceding that U.S. policy toward Red China, "like all our policies," was under "periodic review," said: "The Chinese people are above all individualistic. . . . We can confidently base our policies on the assumption that international com-

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes



ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

munism's rule of strict conformity is, in China as elsewhere, a passing & not a perpetual phase. We owe it to ourselves, our allies & the Chinese people to do all that we can to contribute to that passing."

In remarks presumably directed at U.S. allies seeking to increase trade & normalize relations with Red China, Dulles warned that such actions only would "build up the military power of [the U.S.'] potential enemy." He rejected theories that "if we assist the Chinese Communists to wax strong, they will inevitably break with Soviet Russia." Diplomatic recognition of the Peiping regime, he said, would (1) "immensely" discourage mainland Chinese from seeking a change in their Govt., (2) cause "millions of overseas Chinese in free Asian countries" to accept Red Chinese leadership, (3) break U.S. treaty pledges to the Natl. Chinese Govt. and (4) "gravely" perplex other free Asians.

Questioned by newsmen on his belief that the Red Chinese Govt. could not be "perpetual," Dulles said July 2 that he did not believe "the type of rule which is reflected by the doctrine of strict conformity" could "anywhere prevail in the long run." Quoting from a recent Peiping "People's Daily" editorial, Dulles termed recent signs of liberalization in Red China "a method of entrapment." (The "People's Daily" article said: "Only by letting the poisonous weeds show themselves above ground can they be uprooted.") Stressing that he did not "put any dates on these things," Dulles said that he was "confident" that the trend toward freedom in Red China "is a basic truth." [See p. 129B-F1]

(Dulles said July 2 that the State Dept. still was studying whether to permit U.S. newsmen to visit Communist China "as a special matter." William Dwight, Amer. Newspaper Publishers Assn. pres., reported June 27 that he had renewed ANPA demands that newsmen be permitted to enter China.) [See pp. 156D1, 2D2]

Tito Backs Mao. Yugoslav Pres. Tito, in an interview filmed on Brioni I. by Edward R. Murrow & broadcast June 30 by CBS-TV, declared that his views on varying national paths to socialism were "to a great extent identical" with those of Red Chinese Pres. Mao Tse-tung.

Tito, contending that there were only minor differences between the Yugoslav & Soviet systems, insisted, however, that "conditions vary in different countries," even under socialism. Tito said he opposed the 1956 Hungarian rebellion because it could have meant general war, but he asserted that "the Polish example" had "a positive influence" on other Soviet-bloc nations. [See pp. 203F2-E3, 194G2-195E2]

Asked to comment on Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev's boast, in a CBS-TV interview, that America would become Communist within 2 generations, Tito said: "I wouldn't say so categorically that your grandsons would live in socialism

because it is up to the American people to decide what system of society it will develop." Tito expressed doubt that "one cliché" could guide "social developments for the whole world" or even the East European states.

(Rep. Ray J. Madden [D., Ind.] demanded July 1 that Congress require all broadcast interviews with Red leaders to be cleared with State Secy. Dulles & CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles. CBS Pres. Frank Stanton July 2 defended the interviews with Khrushchev & Tito as legitimate under a "free press" system. Stanton noted Pres. Eisenhower's criticism of "commercial" motives behind the Khrushchev interview & denied "there was anything wrong with being commercial in this country.") [See p. 185F3]

Chinese Unrest. Communist Chinese Supreme Court Pres. Tung Pi-wu told a session of the Natl. People's Congress (Parlt.) July 2 that "corruption, theft, assault, creating public disturbances . . . are comparatively common in rural areas" & in several of China's cities. Govt. Chief Prosecutor Chang Ting-cheng reportedly told the congress July 1 that 190,000 counter-revolutionaries had surrendered in 1956 & been accorded "lenient treatment." Premier Chou En-lai told the congress June 26 that of counter-revolutionaries purged by the Peiping regime in 1949-52, 16.2% had been executed, 42.3% reformed "through labor" & 48.9% freed after re-education. [See p. 194C3]

The official Hsinhua (New China) news agency, in a report reaching Hong Kong June 28, said 6 "counter-revolutionary assassins" had been captured June 5 near Pucheng after attacking & killing a Govt. political worker. Peiping radio reported June 27 the seizure of Tao Pang-ching, described as leader of the anti-Communist Chung Hua Chien Kuo Tang (Party of the Foundation of the State). Chang Po-chun, Red Chinese Communications Min., recanted and apologized publicly June 28 for his criticism of the Govt. [See p. 203A2, C-G1]

Economy. In an annual fiscal report to the Natl. People's Congress June 29, Finance Min. & Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien estimated 1957 Govt. revenues at 29,292,934,000 yuan (\$11.7 billion) and said defense expenditures would be cut from 20% to 18.5% of the budget. Li announced plans for an 8% reduction in state administrative costs & 25.7% increase in Red China's foreign aid program [see p. 203F1]. Po Y-pe (or Po Y-pi), Natl. Economic Comm. chrmn., said July 1 that Red China's total industrial output would reach 60.34 billion yuan (\$23.3 billion) in 1957, and steel production 4,987,000 tons, 3.7 times the 1952 rate. [See Vol. XVI, p. 444B-C1]

===== MIDDLE EAST =====

Egypt. Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser, in a filmed interview broadcast July 1 by Britain's Independent Television Authority, said he was "sorry about the period of bad relations between Britain & Egypt" but denounced U.S.

Middle Eastern policies for forcing Arab nationalists to turn to communism. Nasser, speaking in English, described Egypt's foreign policy as one of "nonalignment" with the East or West. He defended Egypt's acquisition of 3 Soviet submarines as necessary for building up the Egyptian Navy. Nasser insisted that Egypt had a right to bar Israeli ships from the Suez Canal but reiterated that Egypt would be willing to accept a World Court ruling on legality of the blockade. [See pp. 195G3, 163B2, 18G1]

(Egypt's semi-official Middle East News Agency, in what observers termed a major propaganda barrage against the U.S., Jordan & Israel, charged June 23 that Jordanian Dep. Premier & Forgn. Min. Samir el-Rifai & Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion had met recently, at U.S. instigation, "with a view to reaching agreement . . . [on] conclusion of a peace agreement between the 2 countries." The agency claimed that agreement already had been reached between Israel & "the representatives of pro-West Arab countries on the forcible transfer of Palestinian refugees to . . . the desert between Jordan & Iraq.") [See pp. 186E-F2, 137D2]

Suez. Cairo newspapers said June 28 that Egypt had expressed preliminary agreement to construction of a Suez-Port Said oil pipeline paralleling the Suez Canal. The line would be built by an Egyptian firm in which Greek shipowner Aristotle Onassis, major oil firms and the Egyptian Economic Board and Suez Canal Authority would share control [see p. 122C3]. Moscow radio disclosed June 26 that the USSR was building a number of 25,000-ton tankers to augment the Soviet tanker fleet. 2 Soviet destroyers, the first Soviet warships to use the Suez Canal since 1917, transited the waterway June 23 [see p. 163C1]. (The French Govt. June 28 ended gasoline rationing, in effect since Jan. 1) [See Vol. XVI, p. 387D1]

Israel. Premier Ben-Gurion told reporters June 28 that although he believed peace talks were possible between Israel & the Arab states, Arab leaders still were using the Palestine refugees as a weapon against Israel. Ben-Gurion said that while Israel was willing to aid resettlement of the refugees "with every means she possesses," "the only possible, practical & just solution . . . is to resettle them in the underpopulated, naturally rich countries of Iraq & Syria, among their own people & under an Arab Govt." [See p. 25B-E1]

Israeli Forgn. Ministry spokesmen June 26 rejected Egyptian requests for reactivation of the Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Comm. on grounds that the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (Columbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription \$95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—\$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Weterborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messenger, Business Manager.

armistice was "dead & buried" [see p. 196D1]. 2 Arabs were killed by an Israeli patrol in the Negev June 26 when they reportedly crossed the Gaza-Israeli border on a fedayeen mission. [See p. 196E1]

Israeli spokesmen at the UN July 2 denied Egyptian reports that Israeli troops had massed on the Syrian border. Israeli Rep.-to-UN Mordecai Kidron, replying July 1 to UN Truce Supervision Org. charges the same day that Israel had barred UN observers from the Syrian frontier zone, said Israel would be willing to negotiate on re-establishing the UN's Israeli-Syrian truce system. Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir had complained June 25 to Col. Byron V. Leary, acting UNTSO chief, about renewal of incidents on the Israeli-Syrian border. [See pp. 169E3, 154D3]

Jordan. The U.S. moved June 29-30 to increase to \$30 million its aid program designed to bolster the Jordanian Govt. against leftist pressures. An agreement signed June 29 in Amman by U.S. Amb.-to-Jordan Lester D. Mallory & Jordanian Forgn. Min. Samir el-Rifai provided for a U.S. grant of \$10 million worth of military supplies & services, the bulk reportedly to be purchased in Britain. An agreement to grant Jordan an additional \$10 million in economic aid, presumably to make up for Egyptian & Syrian refusal to pay \$21 million pledged to Jordan, was announced June 30 by the U.S. State Dept. [See pp. 196B2, 137E3]

(Cairo dispatches June 28 said King Hussein, 22, had declared his divorce from Queen Dina, 29, during Jordan's Govt. crisis in April.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 56F3; XV, 136E2]

Lebanon. Incomplete final returns from the 2d, 3d & 4th stages of Lebanese general elections, held June 16, 23 & 30, gave supporters of Premier Sami es-Solh's pro-Western Govt. 46 out of 66 seats in Parlt. Opposition leftists & independents won 16 seats, and 4 seats still were undecided. Lebanese Forgn. Min. Dr. Charles Malik, running for Parlt. for the first time, won June 30 with 10,302 votes to 276 for leftist candidate Abdullah Hreikeh. 20 persons were reported killed in violence during voting June 16 in northern Lebanon. [See p. 186F3]

(Lebanon June 24 rejected a June 11 Soviet protest against Lebanon's acceptance of Eisenhower Doctrine aid. The Lebanese note accused the USSR of "interference in Lebanon's private affairs.") [See pp. 187A1, 146C1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Intl. Labor Org., meeting in Geneva June 5-27, voted by 240-0 June 21 to approve a worldwide ban on slave labor as an instrument of political coercion or economic development [see Vol. XVI, p. 207D3]. NAM chrnm. Cola G. Parker, U.S. employer delegate (sole ILO delegate to abstain from voting), charged June 21 that Communist delegates had been hypocritical in supporting the ban and that the ILO had no right to rule on relations between individuals and

governments. The ban had been backed by Stuart Rothman, U.S. Labor Dept. delegate. The ILO voted 133-46 June 13 to reject U.S. proposals for an ILO recommendation rather than a full draft treaty opposing racial discrimination in employment. (Delegates voted June 12 to name Communist Czechoslovakia to the ILO Governing Bd. but refused June 26 to seat Hungary's delegation on grounds it had been named by an illegal government. Soviet proposals for an ILO appeal against nuclear weapons tests were rejected by 133-46 with 20 abstentions June 27.) [See p. 185E3] . . . **International anti-slavery** convention became effective Apr. 30 with deposition of British ratification of the pact with the UN. Soviet ratification had been deposited Apr. 12. [See Vol. XIV, p. 375G3] . . . **Anatoly F. Dobrynin**, ex-aide to former Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov, succeeded Ilya S. Tchernychev as UN Undersecy. June 26. [See Vol. XVI, p. 363B3] . . .

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Orders Oil Probe. Pres. Eisenhower June 26 formed a Cabinet committee to see whether the volume of petroleum imports was so great as to threaten national security. Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks was designated as chairman. The other members: State Secy. John Foster Dulles, Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey, Interior Secy. Fred A. Seaton & Labor Secy. Jas. P. Mitchell. [See 140C2]

It was reported June 27 that ex-State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr. had been recalled by the State Dept. as a consultant on oil imports, Mid-East oil & other oil problems affecting foreign relations.

The House Commerce Com. had warned Apr. 9, after an investigation of oil problems caused by Mid-East unrest, that U.S. security could be endangered by over-dependence on oil imports. It urged that a domestic oil supply be built up even if the cost were high [see p. 171D3]. The committee charged that recent domestic oil price rises apparently were "timed" to "take advantage" of the Mid-East oil crisis. [See pp. 11G1-A2, 7C2]

Donald P. McHugh, chief counsel to a special combined Senate Anti-Trust & Public Lands subcommittee that had investigated the emergency oil-for-Europe program [see p. 37G3], warned in a report to the subcommittee June 12 that the program had heightened the danger of an oil cartel's developing in the U.S. McHugh criticized the Admin. for failing to require "strict anti-trust safeguards" for the oil industry's Middle East Emergency Com., which was set up under "doubtful legal authority," and for failing "to exercise its influence to forestall" the oil price rise. He warned of "the dangerous tendency toward joint enterprises in the oil industry and the alarming record of cooperative action with immunity." He

Other international organization appointments: John D. L. Hood of Australia (UN Trusteeship Council pres., May 20) [see Vol. XVI, p. 428B3]; Jaroslav Zourek of Czechoslovakia (UN Intl. Law Comm. pres., Apr. 23) [see p. 25E2]; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, 69 (Intl. Court of Justice, May 13) [see Vol. XVI, p. 121D2]; Giscard d'Estaing of France (Intl. Chamber of Commerce pres., May 3, succeeding Warren Lee Pierson of the U.S.). [See p. 147E3] . . . **UN Command for Korea** June 26 rejected Communist proposals to withdraw all foreign troops from Korea and hold an international conference on Korean reunification. U.S. F-100 Supersabre jet fighters were flown to South Korea June 28 as part of a UN Command decision to bring in new arms in face of a large-scale Communist military buildup in North Korea. [See p. 204B3] . . . **British Commonwealth Prime Mins. Conf.**, the 9th since World War II, opened June 26 in London. [See Vol. XVI p. 227B3]

urged Justice Dept. investigation of the control of more than 90% of U.S. oil pipeline capacity by the major integrated companies. He charged that such control "enables a major [firm] to stifle its would-be competitors" by curbing supplies. [See p. 143D-E3]

Subcommittee lawyer Gareth M. Neville told the combined subcommittee June 13 that he saw a possible "violation of the anti-trust laws" in the Arabian-American Oil Co.'s "agreements & arrangements" with the 4 companies that owned it—Standard Oil (N.J.), Socony Mobil Oil, Texas Co. and Standard Oil of Calif. He said their "agreement . . . to divide the total production of Saudi Arabian oil, to exclude all others from access to this oil and to purchase this oil at identical prices may unreasonably restrain [U.S.] foreign commerce . . . in violation of the Sherman Act." He suggested legislation to outlaw "deals between domestic corporations & foreign governments resulting in cancellation of the obligation on the part of the corporation to pay [U.S.] taxes . . . as was done by Aramco." [See p. 157E-F1]

The Senate Anti-Trust Subcom., suggesting that "the Suez crisis was profitable" to the above 4 U.S. companies & to Gulf Oil, reported June 14 that profits of the 5 in Jan.-Mar. 1957 were 18.6% above those for the 1956 period.

Personnel. Appointments: June 26—Treasury Undersecy. W. Randolph Burgess as the U.S.' permanent representative on the NATO Council [see p. 171B1]. July 1—Henry Kearns, 46, a Republican & owner of San Gabriel Valley (Calif.) Motors, to succeed Harold C. McClellan (resigned) as Asst. Commerce Secy. for Intl. Affairs; Arnold R. Jones, a Republican & Kansas State College controller, to succeed Dr. Harry Alfred Curtis (whose term expired May 18) as a TVA director for a 9-yr. term; Frank A. Southard Jr. for a new term as

Intl. Monetary Fund exec. director; Erle Coker Sr., 62, Democrat & vice chrmn. of Fulton Natl. Bank (Atlanta), for a 6-yr. term as a Fed. Deposit Insurance Corp. director. July 2—Don Paarlberg, 46, Republican, ex-Purdue agriculture prof. & aide to Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, to succeed Earl L. Butz (resigned) as an Asst. Agri. Secy.; Frederick W. Ford, 48, Republican & aide to Deputy Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, to succeed FCC Chairman George G. McConaughy (who retired June 30) as an FCC member (the FCC chairmanship being assumed July 1 by John C. Doerfer on Pres. Eisenhower's designation).

Senate confirmations: July 1—Leo A. Hoegh as Fed. Civil Defense Admin.; Richard E. Horner as Asst. Air Force Secy. July 2—Robert B. Anderson as Treasury Secy. (Anderson told the Senate Finance Com. June 28 that he had testified in favor of the oil industry's depletion tax allowance but would "approach this as objectively as I possibly can" and would "cooperate with Congress" in a study of the issue. He said his stock ownership consisted of 2,000 shares of Dresser Industries, 14,701 of Webb & Knapp of Canada, 1,250 of Gen. Carbon & Chemical and 172 of Great Southwest Corp.)

Other Presidential News. Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower celebrated their 41st wedding anniversary July 1 at their Gettysburg, Pa. farm. . . . The President & his wife removed their shoes June 28 as they entered & helped dedicate the mosque of the new Islamic Center in Washington. The \$1½ million building was financed by 15 Moslem countries. . . . Mr. Eisenhower June 28 signed a bill (HR6548) extending the doctors' draft in modified form for 2 years. [See p. 189C1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower, at the 5th & last of a series of White House breakfasts for GOP Congressmen, said June 28 that disarmament talks were making "far better" progress than at any other time in his Admin. [see p. 209B1]. He opposed a postal pay raise on grounds it meant a "sweep of inflation." [See pp. 207F3, 206B1]

CONGRESS

Rights Plebiscite Urged. Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.), leader of Southern Democratic opposition to the Eisenhower Admin.'s civil rights bill, told the Senate July 2 that he would "demand an amendment to this bill" to require that it could take effect only if approved by "the American people in a national referendum."

Russell charged that the bill, "the most cunningly designed & contrived piece of legislation I have ever seen," was "deliberately drawn" to give the Atty. Gen. the power to use "our military forces to destroy the system of separation of the races in the Southern states at the point of a bayonet." The bill's author had achieved "the ultimate in the technique of legislative draftsmanship to obscure purpose

while creating & conferring power," Russell said. "By . . . amending one statute or existing law by reference and taking this statute or law and incorporating it, by reference to a number, into another law without anywhere spelling out the total effect of the proposed law in express terms, it cunningly obscures its real purpose."

Russell warned that "Part III, the heart, soul & body" of the bill, "can result in placing many Southern communities under martial law if they fail to conform to what they regard as the destruction of their society at the time & in the manner demanded by the Atty. General." Passage of the bill would "cause unspeakable confusion, bitterness & bloodshed" in the South, he predicted. "If you propose to move into the South in this fashion," he declared, "you may as well prepare your concentration camps now, for there are not enough jails to hold the people of the South who will today oppose the use of raw federal power to forcibly commingle white & Negro children. . . ."

The bill's denial of jury trial to persons accused of contempt for violating the bill was described by Russell as "a gratuitous insult to the integrity of every white Southerner." "Without exception," he said, "it indicts & convicts them on the unsupported charge that Southern jurors will not do their duty but will fore-swear themselves in any case where the rights of a Negro citizen are involved."

Russell said he doubted "very much whether the full implications of this bill have ever been explained to Pres. Eisenhower."

(The President told reporters July 3 that he had read "part of the bill this morning, and . . . there were certain phrases that I don't completely understand." He rejected the idea of a plebiscite but said he was "always ready to listen" to views on such a bill.) [See p. 206D1-A2]

Defense Funds Restored. A \$34,534,229,000 defense appropriations bill was passed by 74-0 Senate vote and sent to Senate-House conference committee July 2 to iron out differences with a \$33,562,725,000 version the House had approved. Pres. Eisenhower had requested \$36.128 billion. The Senate restored \$971,504,000 of the funds cut by the House. All but \$300 million of the remaining cuts were "bookkeeping savings" which would not affect 1958 expenditures.

Before passage, the Senate July 2 adopted an amendment by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) authorizing the Defense Secy. to transfer non-combat activities, personnel & funds to eliminate "overlapping, duplication & waste." The Senate, by 65-7, rejected a proposal of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) to keep all House cuts but to use \$500 million of them for new Army & Marine combat units.

The Senate version provided \$7,397,156,000 for the Army, \$10,054,265,000 for the Navy & \$16,384,093,000 for the Air Force. [See pp. 171G3-172C2]

(Pres. Eisenhower notified Congress

June 28 that he was reducing his request for fiscal 1958 military construction appropriations from \$2.122 billion to \$1,665,500,000. He said this was made possible by deferring less-urgent projects.)

Other Appropriations. A \$133 million supplemental postal appropriation was approved by the House June 24 & the Senate June 26 and signed by Pres. Eisenhower June 28. The funds, \$16½ million less than Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield had requested, were granted to prevent a threatened postal service cut in fiscal 1958. It raised Post Office appropriations for the year to \$2.325 billion. [See p. 180C-D2] . . . The House June 28 passed and sent to the President a \$104,844,660 appropriation for Congress' expenses in fiscal 1958. Pres. Eisenhower had budgeted only \$80,678,628 for Congress. . . . A compromise \$456,189,600 appropriation for the Interior Dept. & related agencies was passed by the House June 28 & the Senate July 1 and sent to the President, who had requested \$515,189,700. . . . A "continuing" resolution allowing agencies whose appropriations still were pending to continue spending at the 1957 fiscal rate was passed by both houses and signed by the President July 1.

Housing Bill Passed. A compromise omnibus housing bill permitting lower down payments on Govt.-insured housing was passed by the House June 28 & the Senate July 1 and sent to the President. Minimum down-payment requirements would be 3% on the first \$10,000 of appraised value, 15% on the next \$6,000, 30% on the next \$4,000. The bill would authorize \$965 million in new Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. loans to provide a secondary mortgage market, \$350 million for urban-renewal & slum clearance grants to cities, \$250 million for military housing mortgages, \$175 million for college housing mortgages, \$150 million for a special Presidential fund (mainly for mortgages for housing for elderly families displaced by slum clearance) & \$100 million for cooperative housing mortgages. [See p. 180G2]

ARMED FORCES

Nickerson Court-Martial. Col. John Charles Nickerson Jr., 41, Army missile expert, pleaded guilty at Redstone Arsenal, Ala. June 25 to a 15-count charge of violating security rules by divulging missile data to unauthorized persons. The Army, accepting a deal proposed by Nickerson, dropped a major 3-specification charge of espionage & perjury in return for Nickerson's agreement to admit guilt to the lesser charges. A 10-member court-martial found him guilty of the security charges June 25 and imposed on him June 29 the lenient sentence of an official reprimand, forfeiture of \$100 a month of pay for 15 months and suspension from rank for one year. (The suspension from rank did not deprive him of his colonel's rank or promotion chances. It made him ineligible to command, to sit as a

court-martial or military board member or to exercise privileges of rank such as receipt of priority in choosing quarters.)

During the period between conviction & sentencing, the defense presented witnesses in extenuation, and the prosecution argued the case against Nickerson. Nickerson told the court June 27 that he had given missile data to magazine, newspaper & other unauthorized persons in an effort to "persuade" Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson to reverse "grave errors" he had made in limiting the Army's missile mission and assigning the Air Force jurisdiction for intermediate-range (1,500-mile) ballistic missiles. Nickerson, whose case had been compared to that of the late Billy Mitchell, said his sole motive had been patriotism, and he denied any intention of becoming a martyr. He warned that the "gross over-emphasis of airpower . . . jeopardizes national security." He charged that Wilson's memo assigning missile roles "amounts to a sweeping denial to the Army of some important means for the prosecution of a modern war by airpower advocates who are not professionally qualified to make this denial. . . ."

Nickerson's commander, Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, chief of the Army Ballistics Missile Agency, told the court June 29 that Nickerson had "violated the fundamental military code" by disobeying orders, that Nickerson "does not have any further potential value" to the service.

(Dr. Wernher von Braun, one of the world's leading rocket experts, told the court June 26 that the Army had the best long-range missile in the free world and that the Army's intermediate-range Jupiter, which Nickerson had a leading role in developing, was "far superior" to the AF's intermediate-range Thor.) [See p. 75C-E1]

Girard Case. Fed. Dist. Judge Joseph Charles McGarraghy ordered the U.S. Govt. June 18 not to surrender Army Sp. 3/C William S. Girard to Japanese authorities for trial on charges of killing a Japanese woman. McGarraghy said such a delivery of Girard to Japan would violate his constitutional rights because Girard had been "acting as a member of the American armed forces in the performance of his official duties as guard" when he killed the woman and therefore was "accountable only" to the U.S. federal jurisdiction. McGarraghy, however, refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus on grounds that Girard might be subject to U.S. court-martial in Japan.

The Justice Dept. appealed McGarraghy's decision to the Supreme Court June 20, and the high court agreed June 21 to hear the appeal.

State Secy. John Foster Dulles, urging that Japan be permitted to try Girard, had filed an affidavit June 17 in which he called attention to how Japanese public opinion "has been aroused" and warned McGarraghy that refusal to surrender Girard "will in my judgment give rise to serious difficulties in our relations with the

Govt. & people of Japan [& other countries] and may involve risk of injury to United States personnel located in Japan." Dulles said the decision to deliver Girard to Japan "was discussed with & confirmed with" Pres. Eisenhower.

At a White House breakfast for 40 GOP Congressmen June 14, Mr. Eisenhower presented his Admin.'s side of the case, and, according to reports, converted several to his view.

(Girard, 21, was married in a civil ceremony at Camp Whittington, Japan July 2 to Haru [Candy] Sueyama, 27, a Japanese girl.) [See p. 189D2-A3]

Foreign Trials Opposed. Stirred up over the Girard case, the House Forgn. Affairs Com. June 27 approved, 18-8, a resolution to bar the trials of U.S. servicemen by foreign courts. The resolution, proposed by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R., O.), would have the President request revision of NATO & other "status-of-forces" agreements giving allied countries criminal jurisdiction over U.S. servicemen for crimes committed while off duty within their borders. Should the North Atlantic Council or other allies refuse the revision, the Bow resolution would require the President to "denounce" the agreements.

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson warned in a statement to the committee July 2 that an "inevitable consequence" of such a denunciation "would be the withdrawal of United States forces from all over the world and reliance of the Fortress America concept" for U.S. defense. He expressed doubt that foreign nations would let the U.S. keep bases on their territories unless they had the right to try off-duty servicemen for crimes to their nationals—as the U.S. would want were the situation reversed.

Wilson & State Undersecy. Christian A. Herter, who also submitted a statement, pointed out that the U.S. might not have jurisdiction in many cases of crimes committed by servicemen overseas. They reported that of 14,394 servicemen accused of offenses subject to foreign jurisdiction in the period Dec. 1, 1955-Nov. 30, 1956, the foreign countries had surrendered 9,614 (about 67%) to U.S. authorities, and charges were dropped in 330 cases. Foreign courts tried 4,437 of the remaining cases. They imposed prison sentences in only 286 cases and suspended 178 of the sentences. [See p. 189B3; Vol. XVI, 193C-D1]

FOREIGN

Britain. Sir David Eccles, British Board of Trade pres., announced July 2 that restrictions would be eased Aug. 1 on the importation of U.S. & Canadian raw materials. [See p. 195B3] . . . A coroner's inquest in Chichester, Sussex ruled June 26 that the body of a frogman found June 9 in Chichester Harbor was that of retired Navy Cmdr. Lionel (Buster) Crabb. [See p. 199C2] . . . 2,600 persons named in the Queen's Birthday Honors List, issued on Elizabeth II's official birthday June 13, included film

magnate J. Arthur Rank (Baron); Suez expedition commanders Gen. Sir Charles F. Keightley (Knight Grand Cross, Order of the British Empire) & Lt. Gen. Sir Hugh Stockwell (DSO bar); Oxford philosopher Isaiah Berlin (Knight); conductor Sir Thomas Beecham (Companion of Honor); Brig. Fitzroy MacLean (Baron); William Emsley Carr, "News of the World" chairman, and Geoffrey Crowther, "Economist" ex-ed. (both Knights). [See pp. 136B3, 71G3] . . . The British Govt. announced June 12 the resignations of the Earl of Munster as Min. Without Portfolio & Lord Hawke as Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. Lord Mancroft succeeded the Earl of Munster, and the Marquess of Landsdowne replaced Lord Hawke. [See p. 108D3] . . . Home Secy. R. A. Butler, queried in Parlt. by Laborite Marcus Lipton, conceded June 6 that the Home Office had turned over to the Bar Council information obtained by wiretapping authorized by his predecessor, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George. [See p. 9D-F1] . . . Peter Thornycroft, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced June 4 that British tourists would be permitted to exchange into dollars up to £100 (\$280) annually for travel to the U.S. [See p. 118D-E1] . . . Former Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden returned to Britain June 3 from medical treatment in the U.S. and told newsmen he was "lucky to be alive" and would not "take part in active political life again." [See p. 118E1] . . . 23,142 winners of prizes ranging from £25 (\$70) to £1,000 (\$2,800) were selected June 1 in the first drawing of the Govt.'s premium bond lottery. [See Vol. XVI, p. 129A3] . . . "Picture Post," a weekly magazine of 738,000 circulation, suspended publication June 1. [See p. 42A2] . . . Engineering unions representing 2½ million workers agreed May 23 to a new contract providing raises of \$1.26 to \$1.54 weekly and pledging no new wage demands for one yr. [See p. 118F2] . . . Raiders, believed to be Irish Republican Army members, blew up lock gates and isolated the North Ireland port of Newry May 13. [See p. 31B1] . . . Laborite candidates gained 204 seats, Conservatives lost 178, Independents lost 36 and Liberals gained 12 in elections ending May 9 for 8,600 borough council seats (3,500 contested) in England, Scotland and Wales. [See p. 82F2] . . . Leo F. A. d'Erlanger, board chrmn. of the Channel Tunnel Co., Ltd., disclosed May 6 in London that talks were under way with the Universal Suez Canal Co. to form an international syndicate to build a 3-tube tunnel under the English Channel between Folkestone, Eng. & Marquise, France. D'Erlanger said that the tunnel, to cost \$280 million, would take 10 yrs. to complete. [See p. 204G2]

France. The Natl. Assembly, in a 251-10 confidence vote June 24 for the Govt. of Premier Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury, approved a financial program providing for (a) 150 billion francs (\$428.6 million) in increased taxes (largely on gasoline, sending the

price from 83 cents to \$1 a gal.), and (b) 250 billion francs (\$714 million) in enforced Govt. economies. The Assembly then voted 304-221 June 26 to let the Govt. borrow from the Bank of France 100 billion francs (\$285 million) in gold for payments on the foreign trade deficit and 350 billion francs (\$1 billion) for short-term Govt. expenditures. The French Govt. June 14 withdrew from the Intl. Monetary Fund \$42½ million, the balance of a \$262½ million IMF special credit. The Org. for European Economic Cooperation made available to France June 15, 2 wks. earlier than planned, a \$200 million credit to bolster the French account in the European Payments Union. (The EPU reported May 31 that the French deficit had reached \$332 million.) Finance Min. Felix Gailard, acting June 17 to halt a \$100-\$150 million average monthly increase in the French foreign trade deficit, restored quotas on imports from West European and dollar zone countries. [See p. 30F3; Vol. XVI, 444F-G1, 121B3] . . . French merchant shipping was paralyzed June 19-23 by a strike of marine engineers led by the Communist-run Gen. Confed. of Labor (CGT). The liner "Île de France" resumed service before cabins could be booked & arrived in New York July 2 with only 3 passengers. [See p. 142D3] . . . Ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France, who resigned May 23 as Radical Socialist Party first vice pres., rejected demands June 28 by party executive committeemen that he resume the post and oppose Premier Bourges-Maunoury. [See p. 71D1]

Italy. Premier Adone Zoli's Cabt. was reconfirmed in office June 27 by the Senate & Chamber of Deputies, ending a 52-day crisis begun when Zoli resigned June 10 rather than govern with a majority dependent on Neo-Fascist support. Zoli withdrew his resignation June 22 at the request of Pres. Giovanni Gronchi after Senate Pres. Cesare Merzagora June 15-18 & Christian Dem. leader Amintore Fanfani June 18-21 had failed in attempts to form Govts. Zoli, confirmed in the Senate June 5 by a 132-93 vote, had rejected his confirmation June 8 by the Chamber of Deputies after a recount showed the 305-255 Chamber vote to be dependent on 24 Neo-Fascist ballots for the necessary 282-vote majority. [See p. 167C-E2] . . . Sardinian regional elections June 17 brought Monarchist gains of 43,000 votes (to a 99,000 total), Christian Dem. gains of 23,400 votes (to 278,000, 42%) & Communist losses of 21,000 votes (to 117,000, 17.5%). [See p. 31D1] . . . The Italian Govt. agreed June 22 to pay Communist Albania \$2.6 million in reparations for the 1939 Fascist invasion of Albania. [See p. 155F3]

West Germany. A West German-Argentine trade accord concluded June 18 provided for the return of German assets seized by Argentina during World War II and repayment of the \$140 million Argentine trade debt to West Germany at 3½% within 10 yrs. (West German & Austrian nego-

tiators agreed June 8 on principles to govern an accord on the return of German assets seized in Austria after World War II. The pact would permit personal claims up to \$10,000 & claims by educational and charitable groups but forbid the return of corporate property.) [See p. 56A2] . . . Bishop Michael Keller of North Rhine-Westphalia's Muenster diocese warned June 3 that no practicing German Catholic could vote for the Social Dem. party in West German general elections scheduled for Sept. 15. [See Vol. XVI, p. 61G3] . . . The West German Bundestag (Lower House) adopted May 29, in 3d reading, a 37.4 billion-mark (\$9½ billion) federal budget for fiscal 1957-58. [See Vol. XVI, p. 444F3] . . . Economy Min. Dr. Ludwig Erhard announced May 14 plans for the public sale of the Govt.-owned Volkswagen auto works, founded by the Nazi Labor Front & now valued at \$250 million. [See Vol. XVI, p. 234F2] . . . Walther Funk, 66, Nazi Economic Min. & chief of Germany's war industry, was freed May 16 from a war crimes sentence in Spandau Prison for reasons of ill health. (Former S. S. Col. Gen. Sepp Dietrich & S. S. Col. Michael Lippert were sentenced to 18 mos. imprisonment by a Munich court May 14 for complicity in the 1934 Nazi purge of S. A. Stormtroops & S. A. Chief of Staff Ernst Roehm.) [See Vol. XV, p. 367E3]

Austrian Socialist Party leader Dr. Adolf Schaerf, 67 [see Vol. XVI, p. 222E2], was elected 3d postwar Austrian President May 5. Schaerf, who won 2,259,975 votes to 2,160,551 cast for non-party candidate Dr. Wolfgang Denk, succeeded the late Pres. Theodor Koerner. [See p. 8B3] . . . **Cambodian Premier Prince Norodom Sihanouk** resigned June 21, reportedly to protest graft in his Admin. [See Vol. XVI, p. 421D2] . . . **Danish coalition Cabt.** headed by Premier Hans C. Hansen [see p. 139B2] & including 9 Social Dems., 4 Radical Libs. & 3 Single Tax Party members, was announced May 27. Cabt. members: Premier & Forgn. Min.—Hansen; Finance—Viggo Kampmann; Forgn. Economy—Jens Otto Krag; Social Affairs—Julius Bomholt; Justice—Hans Haekkerup; Public Works & Greenland—Kai Lindberg; Defense—Poul Hansen; Ecclesiastical—Mrs. Bodil Koch; Labor & Housing—Kaj Bundvad; Educatn.—Joergen Joergensen; Economy & Scandinavian Affairs—Bertel Dahlgaard; Agri.—Karl Skytte; Trade—Kjeld Philip; Min. without Portfolio—Viggo Starcke; Interior—Soeren Olesen; Fisheries—Oluf Pedersen. Formation of the new Cabt. followed general elections for the Folketing (Parlt.) May 14 in which the Social Dems. won 70 seats (loss of 4), Agrarian Libs. 45 (3 gained), Conservatives 30, Radical Libs. 14, Single Tax Party 9 (3 gained), Communists 6 (loss of 2), German Minority one. [See Vol. XV, p. 40A2; Vol. XIII, 319A1] . . . **Finish Premier Vieno Sukelainen** an-

nounced June 16 a 20% cut in Cabt. salaries to "help the economic situation of the state." Ex-Premier Karl August Fagerholm's Cabt. had resigned May 22 after failure to win agreement on an economic stabilization program. [See Vol. XVI, p. 94B3] . . . **Indian Pres. Dr. Rajendra Prasad,** 72, was re-elected to a new 5-yr. term May 10. [See p. 142F2] . . . **Ireland's Robert Briscoe,** 63, Jewish Lord Mayor of Dublin, lost the office to City Councillor James Carroll July 1 in a draw from a hat after the City Council vote had ended in a tie. [See p. 114B2; Vol. XVI, 222E2] . . . **Laos' Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma,** resigned May 30. [See Vol. XVI p. 15E1] . . . **Libyan Cabt.** was announced May 26, following the resignation May 24 of Premier Mustafa ben Halim for health reasons. Cabt. members: Premier—Abdel Majid Kubar; Forgn. Affairs—Wahbe Buri; Justice—Abdel Hamid Dibany; Education—Taher Bakir; Communications—Abdel Qader el-Aallam; Health—Mohammed ben Othman; Economics—Mohammed Abu Dajajah; Finance—Ismael ben Lamin; Defense—Saddiq Muntasser; State Min.—Miftha Uraiqib. [See p. 163D3] . . . **Saar coalition Cabt.,** led by Premier Egon Reinert, was formed June 4, ending a Govt. crisis started by the resignation of Premier Hubert Ney's Cabt. Mar. 25. [See p. 5A3; Vol. XVI, 23B1] . . . **South Viet Nam Natl. Assembly** adopted June 29 a law nationalizing all property of ex-Emperor Bao Dai. [See Vol. XV, p. 159E-F3]

OBITUARIES

Dr. E. S. Guzman Barron, 58, Peruvian-born ex-atomic researcher for U.S. Govt., aide in developing A-bomb, radiation specialist; June 25 in Chicago of cancer.

Frederic Alan Bates, 72, Cunard Steam Ship Co. chrmn. 1946-53; June 23 in London.

Lemuel Lewis Bolles, 72, first national adjutant (1919-24) of American Legion, which he had helped found; June 30 in Washington.

Walter H. Bowes, 75, English-born co-founder (1920) of Pitney-Bowes, Inc.; June 24 in Washington.

Augustus Daniels (Ad) Carter, 62, syndicated cartoonist of "Just Kids" comic strip; June 25 in Mamaronek, N.Y. of heart attack.

Robert Gregg Cherry, 65, N. Carolina Gov. (D.) 1945-49; June 25 in Gastonia, N.C. [See Vol. VIII, p. 284L]

Juan Isaac Cooke, 61, Argentine Peronist Forgn. Min 1945-46, ex-UN Eco. & Soc. Council pres.; June 23 of heart attack in exile near Montevideo, Uruguay. [See Vol. VI, p. 123D]

Dowdal H. Davis, 43, "Kansas City Call" vice pres. & gen. mgr. since 1947, past pres. of Natl. Newspaper Pblshrs. Assn., Negro civic leader; June 21 in Columbus, O. of heart attack.

Giacomo de Martino, 97, Italian Amb. to the U.S. 1925-32, Mussolini adherent, ex-Amb. to Berlin, London, Tokyo; June 29 in Rome.

Adm. Silvio de Noronha, 73, Brazilian post-World War II Navy Min.; June 19 in Rio de Janeiro.

Beatrice Helen Beckett Eden, 51, first wife of ex-British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden; June 29 in London. [See Vol. X, p. 184P]

William N. Enstrom, 68, Irving Trust Co. exec. com. chrmn., pres. 1942-49; June 30 in N.Y. of heart attack.

Patriarch Ignatius Ephrem I, 70, supreme head of Assyrian Orthodox Church; June 23 in Homs, Syria.

Claude Farrere (Frederic Charles Pierre Edouard Bargone), 81, French novelist ("Les Civilisés," "La Bataille"), winner of 1907 Prix Goncourt, member of French Academy; June 21 in Paris.

James W. Ford, 63, Negro Communist Vice Presidential candidate in 1932 & 1936; June 21 in New York.

Dr. Henry Herbert Goddard, 90, psychologist, author of "The Kallikak Family" (study of inheritance of mental deficiency); June 19 in Santa Barbara, Calif. He was credited with introducing the term moron into the English language.

Dr. Alan Gregg, 66, Rockefeller Foundtn. medical science division dir. 1931-51, foundation vice pres. 1951-56; June 19 in Big Sur, Calif.

Kingoro Hashimoto, 67, ex-Japanese Army colonel sentenced in 1948 by Allied Military Tribunal to life imprisonment as member of military clique responsible for "rape of Nan-king" & other atrocities (he was released in 1955); June 29 in Tokyo of lung cancer. Hashimoto, as commander of Japanese troops in central China in 1937, ordered the bombing of the U.S. gunboat "Panay" on the Yangtze. He was considered to be the originator of Japan's World War II "kamikaze" suicide plane attacks. [See Vol. VIII, p. 361K]

Knox T. Hutchinson, asst. U.S. Agri. Secy. 1949-53, Tenn. Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. pres. 1941-49; June 30 in Murfreesboro, Tenn. of cancer. [See Vol. IX, p. 347J]

Harold C. Haskell, 72, general counsel for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1950-53; June 30 in Rockland, Me.

Dr. John Goodwin Herndon, 68, Haverford College prof. emeritus of public finance, economist, tax expert; June 29 in Haverford, Pa.

Thomas Albert Dwight (Tad) Jones, 70, Yale All-America quarterback in 1907, head football coach 1920-27; June 19 in New Haven, Conn.

Bernard Klonis, 51, water-color painter, instructor at Art Students League; June 21 in New York.

Dr. Vasili Komarewsky, 62, Russian-born synthetic fuel researcher, developer of high-octane aviation gasolines, head of Catalytic Lab. at Ill. Inst. of Tech.; June 21 in Chicago.

Joanne Connelley Ortiz-Patino, 27, U.S.-born international socialite who was awaiting divorce from Bolivian tin heir Jaime Ortiz-Patino; July 2 in Montmollin, Switzerland of heart attack. [See p. 68F3]

Mme. Maria Ghislaine Metten (Maman) Savage, 92, Belgian-born

member of Metropolitan Opera chorus 1908-46; June 28 in New York.

Hudson R. Searing, 62, Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y. pres. 1949-53, chrmn. since 1955; June 26 in N.Y.

Dr. Johannes Stark, 83, winner of 1919 Nobel Prize for Physics for discovery of distortion of spectral lines within electrical field; June 21 in Traunstein, Germany. In 1947 he was convicted of being a leading Nazi and sentenced to a 4-yr. labor camp term.

Ernest Tener Weir, 81, bd. chrmn. of Natl. Steel Corp. (which he founded in 1929); June 26 in Philadelphia.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: The Scottish team of Ivor Bueb & Ron Flockhart, driving a Jaguar, won the Le Mans (France) 24-hr. endurance race June 23. . . .

Boxing: Joe Brown, 31, of Baton Rouge, La., 134½ lb., TKO'd Orlando Zulueta, of Cuba, 134 lb., in the 15th round in Denver June 19 to retain the world lightweight title [see p. 59D3]. Hogan (Kid) Bassey, 25, of Nigeria, 125¼ lb., knocked out Cherif Hamia of France, 124¼ lb., in the 10th round in Paris June 24 to win the world featherweight title vacated by Sandy Saddler of New York. [See pp. 200D1, 24B3] . . .

Golf: Betsy Rawls of Spartanburg, S. C. was declared winner of the U.S. Golf Assn.'s women's open championship at Mamaroneck, N.Y. June 29 with a score of 299 for 72 holes. (Mrs. Jacqueline Pung, 35, of San Francisco, Calif., the apparent winner, was disqualified for turning in an incorrect score for one hole, although she listed her final total of 298 correctly. Mrs. Pung, however, received at least \$2,520 from a "consolation fund" raised by members of the Winged Foot Golf Club and friends.) Paul Harney, 27, of Bolton, Mass., won the \$37,000 Flint Open in Flint, Mich. June 23 for \$5,700. Doug Ford, 34, of Mahopac, N.Y. won the \$25,000 Western Open golf tournament in Detroit, Mich. for \$5,000 [see p. 119D3]. Peter Thomson, 27, of Australia won the "Yorkshire Evening News" professional tournament in Leeds (Eng.) June 21. Al Watrous, 58, of Detroit, Mich. won the unofficial world senior golf title in Glasgow June 28 [see Vol. XVI, p. 224F1]. Rex Baxter Jr. of Houston, Tex. won the Natl. Collegiate golf championship in Colorado Springs, Colo. June 29. . . .

Horse racing: Calumet Farm's Princess Turia, Willie Hartack up, won the \$164,625 Delaware Handicap in Stanton, Del. June 29, for \$120,875. Christopher T. Chenery's Wilamette, John Choquette up, won the \$70,450 Belmont Stakes for Ladies at Belmont Park (N.Y.) June 22, for \$48,800. Mrs. C. Ulrick Bay's Greek Spy, Eric Guerin up, won the \$57,200 Massachusetts Handicap at Suffolk Downs June 26, for \$39,100. Zarathustra, Lester Piggott up, won the Gold Cup at Ascot, Eng., June 20, for \$32,443. Max Hochberg's Torpid, John Simpson driving, won the \$66,952.50 3d an-

nual William H. Crane stake for pacers in a world record 2:09.1/5 for 1-1/16 mile in Yonkers, N.Y. June 27, for \$22,394.33. Retrail won the Royal Hunt Cup in Ascot, Eng. June 19. [See Vol. XVI, p. 212D2] . . . **Rowing:** Cornell won the 55th Intercollegiate Rowing Assn. regatta on Lake Onondaga, N.Y. June 22. . . . **Swimming:** Chris von Saltza, 14, of Santa Clara, Calif. swam the women's 500-yd. open free-style at the San Leandro relays (Calif.) in 5 min. 48.7 sec., bettering her own national record [see Vol. XVI, p. 212B3]. Alfredo Camarero of Argentina won the 4th annual 25-mile marathon swim around Absecon Island at Atlantic City, N.J. June 25. . . . **Tennis:** Mimi Arnold, 18, of Miami, Fla. & Ashley Cooper of Australia won the women's & men's singles, respectively, in the London lawn tennis championships June 22. Earl Buchholz, St. Louis, won the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn.'s interscholastic tournament singles in Charlottesville, Va. June 21. Ray Senkowski and Gerald Dubie of Hamtramck, Mich. won the doubles. . . . **Track & field:** Glenn Davis of Ohio State ran the 440-yd. hurdles in 50.9 sec., bettering the listed world mark [see Vol. XVI, p. 424D1], in the Natl. AAU track-&-field championships in Dayton, O. June 21. USC won the AAU team championship June 23 [see Vol. XVI, p. 212E-F2]. Charlie Pratt, 23, soldier of Ft. Dix, N.J., won the Natl. AAU decathlon championship in Kingsburg, Calif. June 30 [see Vol. XVI, p. 240B2]. Oxford & Cambridge defeated Harvard & Yale in competition in Cambridge, Mass. June 22. . . . **Yachting:** "Flame," 5.5-meter yacht, piloted by Robert Mosbocher, won the Gold Cup trophy for the U.S. at Hankoe, Norway July 1. C. Raymond Hunt's Class C sloop "Harrier" won the Annapolis-Newport yacht race from Chesapeake Lightship to Block Island (R.I.) June 26.

Govt.'s anti-trust action against James D. Norris & Arthur M. Wirtz was concluded in New York June 24 when Fed. Dist. Judge Sylvester J. Ryan ordered them to sever all connections with the Madison Square Garden Corp. and to dissolve the International Boxing Clubs of New York & Chicago. Ryan July 2 granted a stay of execution of the injunction until Nov. 1. [See p. 175A3] . . . **Hank Bauer, 34**, N.Y. Yankee outfielder, was cleared by a N.Y. grand jury June 24 of a felonious assault charge. [See p. 168B2] . . . **George Mikan, 33**, ex-Minneapolis Laker star, became its coach June 19. [See Vol. XIV, p. 360F2] . . . **Tony Bettenhausen, U.S.**, driving a super-charged 8-cylinder Novi Special, roared around Monza track (Italy) June 28 at a 177-mph. avg., presumably a world record for a closed circuit, in qualifying for the Monza 500-mile race. . . . **Tommy Holmes, 39**, ex-Boston Braves player & mgr., became mgr. of the Montreal Royals (of the Intl. League) June 27. . . . **Eddie Robinson, 36**, retired June 27 as player for the Cleveland In-

dians, then signed as coach & scout for the Baltimore Orioles. [See p. 168C2] . . . Saul Rogovin, 34, Phila. pitcher, was sold to Miami (Intl. League) July 1. . . . Wheeling Downs (W. Va.), owned by William (Big Bill) Lias, was sold for taxes to the Hazel Park Racing Assn. of Detroit for \$1,780,000 June 28. [See Vol. XV, p. 372G2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Louisiana Hurricane. An estimated 550 persons were killed June 27 when "Hurricane Audrey," the first hurricane of the season, virtually leveled Cameron, La. & surrounding Cameron Parish as it tore through coastal Louisiana & Texas. 296 bodies were recovered by July 3. 105-mph. winds & a 20-ft. tidal wave destroyed 1,900 homes & damaged more than 19,000 in the area and killed 50,000 head of cattle. 30 persons were killed in Illinois, Indiana, New York, Ontario & other areas north of Louisiana as the hurricane moved north June 28-30. Pres. Eisenhower June 28 ordered Fed. Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson to the Louisiana-Texas hurricane area to handle federal relief. The President June 29 designated the area as eligible for emergency aid. [See Vol. XVI, p. 320D2]

Other Disasters & Accidents. About 200 persons were killed July 2 in earthquakes that shook 120 towns in northern Iran along the Caspian Sea. Hardest hit were the resort villages around Mt. Demavend. [See p. 175C3] . . . 86 persons were listed as dead or missing in the wake of a typhoon (Typhoon Virginia) that hit Japan & Formosa before blowing itself out in the China Sea June 27. . . . 10 persons were killed June 20 by a tornado that destroyed or damaged 1,464 homes in Fargo, N.D. and caused an estimated \$15 million worth of damage. . . . Venezuelan health officials June 19 reported 168 deaths this year from influenza. . . . 44 deaths from cholera since May 1 in Allahabad, India, were reported June 19 in New Delhi. . . . 32 Okinawans, attempting prohibited salvage of a sunken World War II ammunition ship, were killed July 1 when it exploded 7 miles off Naha, Okinawa. . . . 24 passengers & crewmen were reported missing July 1 aboard a Pakistani 2-engine Dakota airliner that disappeared en route from Chitragong to Dacca. . . . 20 persons aboard an Indian ferry were drowned July 2 when it capsized in the Damodar River, 80 miles from Calcutta. . . . 14 of 18 persons aboard a Pacific Western Airlines DC3 died June 23 when it crashed shortly after taking off from Pt. Hardy, British Columbia. Officials said an employe had failed to remove a rudder-block. . . . 14 seamen died in the collision June 19 of the U.S. tanker "Stony Point" & the Greek freighter "Ioannis" in heavy fog off Ushant I. on the Brittany coast of France. . . . 9 of 10 Italian Alpine Club members fell 2,000 ft. to their death from 14,000-ft. Piz Palu near Pontresina, Switzerland June 29.

The 10th was found alive June 30 with only minor injuries. . . . More than 100 persons were injured June 23 when the Sydney-Brisbane Express crashed into Brisbane Station, Australia, after its brakes failed.

Crime. Aaron Turner, 37, convicted 5 times of the murder of Frank Endres (who was beaten fatally during a North Philadelphia robbery), was freed June 19 after 11 years in jail. The state Supreme Court had ordered the charge dropped for lack of evidence. . . . Richard Marx, 22, was convicted in New York June 27 of murdering store mgr. Leonard M. Brown during an attempted hold-up Feb. 23. [See p. 76C2] . . . 4 gunmen broke into the Beverly Hills, Calif. home of Wagnerian tenor Lauritz Melchior June 19, bound Melchior, his wife & 2 servants and stole \$150,000 worth of furs, jewels & cash. [See Vol. XVI, p. 328D3] . . . Ex-Justice-of-the-Peace Matthew J. Siano, 51, was sentenced in White Plains, N.Y. June 21 to 7½-15 years in prison on his plea of guilty to forgery & grand larceny in swindling nearly \$200,000 from friends for race-track bets. [See p. 128A3]

William O'Dwyer, ex-N.Y. Mayor, received a \$10,000 campaign contribution in 1949 from John P. Crane of the Uniformed Fireman's Assn., according to a June 27 ruling by the Fed. Tax Court in Washington. O'Dwyer had denied under oath before the Senate Crime Investigations Com. in 1951 that he had received the money. The tax ruling disallowed \$8,500 of the \$18,400 in deductions O'Dwyer had claimed for personal expenses while Amb. to Mexico, and ordered him & his ex-wife, Sloan Simpson, to recompute their taxes for 1949-51. [See Vol. XV, p. 308F3] . . . **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., 28, Montgomery, Ala. minister,** was awarded the Spingarn Medal by the NAACP in Detroit June 28 for high achievement by an American Negro. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416D3] . . . **Ex-King Farouk of Egypt** was awarded \$875 in damages June 3 in Paris in a suit against Elsa Maxwell, who was charged with defaming him in a message rejecting his invitation to a party. . . . **Girl quadruplets** were born June 3 in London to Mrs. Peter Philip, 28, wife of a bookie. . . . **Jackie Robinson, ex-Bklyn. baseball player,** was named a Conn. Bd. of Parole member by Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D.) June 8. [See p. 35C3]

Married: Basil O'Connor, 65, ex-law partner of FDR & Natl. Fndtn. for Infantile Paralysis pres., and Hazel Royall, 43, dir. of functional physical therapy at Ga. Warm Springs Fndtn.; June 12 in New York (2d for both). [See Vol. XVI, p. 231D1] . . . **British actor Rex Harrison, 49,** to **British actress Kay Kendall, 31;** June 23 in New York (his 3d, her 1st). [See p. 52G3] . . . **Stage & screen actor Lee J. Cobb, 45,** to **Los Angeles school teacher Mary Hirsch, 27;** June 27 in

Los Angeles (2d for both). [See Vol. XII, p. 244N] . . . **Helen Estelle Knowland, 19,** daughter of Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), to **Robert Van Sickle McKeen, 23,** Kaiser Steel Corp. labor relations exec.; June 27 in Oakland, Calif.

LEADING JUNE FILMS

New York Releases

Beau James. Bob Hope portrays ex-N.Y. Mayor Jimmy Walker. Screenplay by Jack Rose & Melville Shavelson. Directed by Shavelson. Produced by Rose for Paramount. With Vera Miles, Paul Douglas, Alexis Smith, Darren McGavin. June 26.

Dino. Reform-school graduate is prevented from returning to crime by case worker & young girl. Screenplay by Reginald Rose based on his TV play. Directed by Thos. Carr. Produced by Bernice Block for Allied Artists. With Sal Mineo, Brian Keith, Susan Kohner, Pat De Simone. June 21.

Fernandel the Dressmaker. French-language comedy about tailor who inherits dress-salon from woman admirer. Screenplay by Gerard Carlier. Directed by Jean Boyer. Cité Films Production released by Union Film Distributors. With Fernandel, Suzy Delair, Françoise Fabian, Georges Chamarat. June 30.

The Happy Road. 2 children escape from fashionable school, are hotly pursued across France by their parents. Screenplay by Arthur Julien, Jos. Morhaim & Harry Kurnitz. Directed & produced by Gene Kelly for MGM. With Kelly, Barbara Laage, Michael Redgrave, Bobby Clark, Brigitte Fossey. June 20.

Island in the Sun. Racial conflict & marital jealousy on West Indian island. Screenplay by Alfred Hayes based on Alec Waugh's novel. Directed by Robt. Rossen. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck for 20th Century-Fox. With Jas. Mason, Joan Fontaine, Dorothy Dandridge, Joan Collins, Michael Rennie, Harry Belafonte. June 12.

The Miller's Beautiful Wife. Italian-language film about 17th century Neapolitan governor who sets out to conquer miller's virtuous wife. Screenplay by Mario Camerini, Ennio de Concini, Augusto Camerini & Allesandro Continenza. Produced by Dino de Laurentiis & Carlo Ponti for Titanus. With Vittorio de Sica, Sophia Loren, Marcello Mastroianni, Paola Stoppa, Yvonne Sanson. June 11.

The Pride & the Passion. Spanish resistance fighters continue to wage war against Napoleonic armies. Screenplay by Edwin & Edna Anhalt based on C. S. Forrester's novel. Produced & directed by Stanley Kramer for United Artists. With Cary Grant, Frank Sinatra, Sophia Loren, Theo. Bikel, John Wengraf. June 28.

The Prince & the Showgirl. Sir Laurence Olivier & Marilyn Monroe as Carpathian ruler & Milwaukee showgirl who almost fall in love. Screenplay by Terence Rattigan based on his play. Directed & produced by Olivier. Marilyn Monroe Production for Warners. With Sybil Thorndike, Richard Wattis, Jeremy Spenser, Esmond Knight. June 13.

Saint Joan. Jean Seberg in Graham Greene's screenplay based on Bernard Shaw's version of French heroine's story. Produced & directed by Otto Preminger for United Artists. With Richard Widmark, Richard Todd, Anton Walbrook, John Gielgud, Felix Aylmer, Harry Andrews, Barry Jones. June 26.

Sweet Smell of Success. Burt Lancaster as gossip columnist who lives by destroying others. Screenplay by Clifford Odets & Ernest Lehman. Directed by Alexander Mackendrick. Produced by Jas. Hill for United Artists. With Tony Curtis, Susan Harrison, Marty Milner, Sam Levene, Barbara Nichols. June 27.

The Third Key. British thriller about Scotland Yard men relentlessly tracking down safecracker. Screenplay by Janet Green & Robert Barr. Directed by Chas. Frennd. Michael Balcon Production presented by Rank Org. With Jack Hawkins, John Stratton, Dorothy Allison, Newton Blick, Geoffrey Keene. June 2.

The Wayward Bus. 8 passengers & bus driver resolve their problems in course of bus ride. Screenplay by Ivan Moffat based on John Steinbeck's novel. Directed by Victor Vicas. Produced by Charles Brackett for 20th Century-Fox. With Joan Collins, Jayne Mansfield, Dan Dailey, Rick Jason. June 5.